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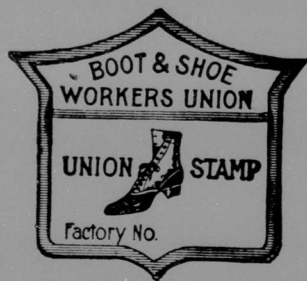
LEADING ARTICLES—June 12, 1914.

ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.
WHEATLAND HOP FIELDS.
A KEY FOR THE LABOR QUESTION.
BOILERMAKERS' CONVENTION.
OUR LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

SIERRA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1914.

No. 18

Organization - - Growth and Development

By H. C. Williams.

We are facing a grave industrial crisis. It is not peculiar to the United States. Money is scarce and dear in Europe, and industrial activity is declining everywhere. Is it merely a temporary crisis, or has the world reached one of its periodical climaxes where a social system is actually wearing out? Analysis of the conditions is decidedly discouraging if viewed with its relation to the present.

Two broad factors have been silently working under our modern civilization—a tendency towards socialism, and a tendency towards nihilism. It were better to define these terms as "individualistic" and "collective," because, by reason of social change, the individualistic has actually become nihilistic, or destructive, and the socialistic to represent conservatism. The academical thinkers have exalted individualism into a deific law, whereas it really was the creation of an accident. This accident was the discovery of the Western Continent.

The social structure of the ancient world was socialistic, sometimes under the leadership of a tribal chief like the laird of a Scottish clan; often purely democratic like the municipality of Athens. Rome was originally a socialistic democracy, later developments into patrician and plebeian did not alter this, for both factions were pure democracies within themselves. Industries in all the cities were controlled by the guilds, which in Tyre, Carthage, Antioch, Alexandria and Corinth, expanded into powerful states, as, indeed, Venice, Genoa and Hamburg did in the medieval era. Rome's conquest of the ancient world did not amalgamate the tribes and municipalities, for all their institutions were much like her own. She imposed a general peace, and a homogenous and equitable legal code, based upon her own democratic institutions, and when Rome fell, the various communes and municipalities reverted to their original condition. All fell the prey of the hordes from the north. But as the hordes themselves had an identical organization, the real fundamentals of ancient society were not disturbed; there was merely an exchange of tax gatherers.

But while political Rome fell, Roman institutions survived under the leadership of the powerful Gothic and German chiefs who, as allies of Rome, actually generals of native but Romanized legions, kept on exercising their functions of leadership after the tie with Rome had broken. This preserved, in a general way, those large administrative units which the Caesars organized—Italy, Spain, Gaul, Britain and Germany, which were mere developments from the Roman military system, gradually uniting the tribes and municipalities into the nations they became at the period of the renaissance. The Roman church was largely instrumental in this process. Europe had been looking to Rome for guidance for five centuries, and continued to look to Rome until the close of the middle ages. The church and Popes were obeyed by the people, and none of the middle age rulers dared interfere with her decrees. The organization of the church was primarily socialistic, like all the ancient social institutions, and remains so to this day.

The wars of the crusades were responsible for the resurrection of learning; the telescope, the art of printing and the discovery of America were nearly coincident events. Up to this time the old communal or socialistic structure of the ancient world had survived. But the discovery of the new worlds opened the door of opportunity, and "individualism" was born. Here were three empty continents, rich with the natural accumulations of ages, where every human individual who could reach them could found a heritage of his own, free from the trammels of his guild or his overlord. The wars of the Reformation and the French Revolution were fundamentally eras of destruction of a system that could no longer exist in harmony where the people were emigrating in masses, not only making themselves independent, but making room and opportunity for those who remained behind. Co-operative and communal methods slowly faded into individualized and competitive methods. The French Revolution era and the final settlement of American and European nationalities, developed the credit system, through which, powerfully aided by the mental activity aroused by the discovery of printing, and the adaptation of steam, electricity and the mechanical powers, the three empty continents of the Americas and Australasia have been developed with such prodigious rapidity that they, in turn, are beginning to feel the cramp of overpopulation. For all this prodigious expansion has practically been accomplished in a century and a half; the most of it since 1815.

It was about this date that the banks of England and France, plus the Rothschild family began the development of that system of banking, which, by including the small and country banks, en-

ables the collective mass of individual deposits to be concentrated on any given point, and a very small amount of money serve to vitalize a very large amount of credit. In 1815 England was the only country in the world with a large national debt. Now there is not a single nation or petty state that has not imposed upon their people a staggering load. But the national debts are not the greatest nor the worst of this condition. All of the staple industries, and all of the transportation facilities, including street, water and steam railways, water systems, steamship, telegraph and telephone, and most of the world's normal industries, have expanded on this credit system, and the real properties involved in production become hypothecated into bonds, mortgages, or other paper evidence of debt. Added to this is an enormous increment of municipal debt, which involves cities, towns, villages and rural townships in a gradually expanding ratio. The system, under various forms, has invaded every region of the earth—the South American republics, Japan, China, India, Western Asia and parts of Africa. Only recently some German bankers "financed" a scheme for the public improvement of Jerusalem. The total amount of this outstanding mass is estimated at some five hundred thousand millions. The process has substantially transformed the creative surplus of the world into paper. The industrial surplus of several unborn generations has been pledged for its redemption.

Most of the large industries, municipalities and states have followed the English policy of not attempting to pay the principal of the debts, but merely the interest, and to borrow additional funds for further exploitation, as, for instance, creating new bonds for the Panama enterprise, or by a city to build a municipal railway. The interest on this mass, which the fluidity of the credit system enables it to compound monthly, is applied in creating new indebtedness, or is destroyed by an idle class rapidly growing in numbers, and degenerating with sexual paranoia; all of it, however, resting upon the producing masses. So long as this process of expansion were confined to the few leading nations, its profits were drawn from the less organized peoples of the earth in what we may call commercial tribute.

But the very process which we have forced upon the more helpless peoples is beginning to react upon us. Japan, awakening from its feudal somnolence, has suddenly emerged as a great industrial nation, rapidly driving us out of her markets, and contesting with us in our own. England, by planting her industrial machinery in India, has utterly ruined her own textile industries, and now China with her four hundred millions is arming herself with our machinery, and will repeat Japan on a much larger scale. Canada and Australia are competing with the mother country and ourselves. Russia is also coming on, arming the peoples of northern and central Asia with modern machinery and processes. "Made in Germany" is a British nightmare, and begins to frighten Americans and French. The process has "raised the standard of living" throughout the world.

The British Islands represent a population of about forty millions. Within her own resources the islands would scarcely support twelve millions. Here are twenty-eight millions dependent for subsistence upon tribute from the outside, or living on the interest of the collective debts. At the time of the adoption of our Constitution only three per cent of our population lived in towns. At the date of the Civil War it was thirteen per cent, and now it is about sixty-six per cent. This means that sixty-six millions of us are engaged in industrial life, which, owing to our virgin continent and rapid expansion, has resulted in a measure of prosperity, but which now that we have reached the point of internal saturation, we must fortify by expanding our trade abroad or witness a period of stagnation and precarious employment under a wage system whose natural surpluses have been rehypothecated into paper as fast as produced. In short, the very expansion of industry throughout the world through the process of monopoly has destroyed sectional monopoly, and with it the opportunity to exact commercial tribute, tending to make each people economically independent, but at the same time making each super-sensitive to invasions of commodities from other regions.

This, in brief, is the process that has set people thinking throughout the entire world, and to ask the same question, "Is it the chief end of man to make money, or to live the lives of human beings?" The universal threnody is unmistakable. It is the modern perception of Cicero's epigram—"vox populi, vox dei."

(Continued next week.)

WHEATLAND HOP FIELDS.

We have received a copy of the minority report of Paul Scharrenberg of the Commission of Immigration and Housing dealing with the Wheatland hop-fields' riot and investigation. With the statement of conditions found to exist contained in the majority report Scharrenberg finds no fault, but ridicules the conclusions reached with reference to the Industrial Workers of the World, and points out the absolute fallacy of their methods in bringing about the needed improvements. He says, in part:

"I cannot concur in the majority report for reasons which follow:

"The report is evidently a conscientious effort to present all the sordid and sickening facts, which do not differ materially from those that have heretofore characterized the typical California hop pickers' camp. I have no criticism to offer upon that part of the report which attempts to acquaint the public with the truly deplorable condition of our casual, seasonal and migratory workers. In fact, so much of the report as deals with the investigation proper is in my judgment worthy of commendation.

"But I am totally at variance with some of the deductions which appear under the sub-heading, 'The I. W. W.' and I am inclined to think that those parts of the report entitled 'The Problem' and 'The Remedy' are not based upon that practical knowledge and experience which are after all essential to the solution of the problems of labor.

"The man of theory who undertakes to write a treatise upon I. W. W. is likely to become somewhat affected by the 'curiously attractive' philosophy of that impossible cult if he listens 'for hours' to the 'intellectuals' who pose as I. W. W. leaders.

"For example, the report refers to the 'new' method of I. W. W. warfare and says that there is 'lies danger for organized society.'

"Yet there is nothing 'new' about I. W. W. methods of warfare. The labor movement both in America and Europe has tried out and discarded many similar 'flash in the pan' methods.

"C. Osborne Ward, in 'The Ancient Lowly,' tells us about direct action and I. W. W. methods, 413 years before the birth of Christ. In that year 20,000 miners, mechanics, teamsters and laborers suddenly struck work in and about the silver mines at Laurim, near Athens, and at a moment of Athens' greatest peril."

"That strike was just as successful as were the widely heralded I. W. W. strikes of recent years. But neither the ancient nor the modern strike of that type brought lasting or permanent results.

"The report refers to 5000 apostles of I. W. W. in California. The statement coming from a State Commission will be pleasing to the I. W. W's., who themselves claim but a slightly larger following. It would be interesting to know upon what evidence the statement is based. And, while relatively of no importance, it would also be interesting to learn the source of the information that one-half of the hoboes in California can sing I. W. W. songs 'without the book.'

"The report credits the I. W. W. leaders with remarkable influence and power. According to the report it is 'suggestive' that thirty of those men 'dominated an unhomogenous mass of 2800 unskilled laborers in three days.' But no evidence is produced to show that there was such domination. The report fails to take into consideration the fact that there have been other sudden strikes among unorganized workers in this State—strikes in which I. W. W. was not even heard of. The strike of unorganized alien workers at the McCloud Lumber Company's camp in June, 1909 (which, by the way, also brought out the State militia), showed conclusively that in California as elsewhere unorgan-

ized labor will revolt if sufficiently oppressed. Revolts in such instances grow out of the facts without reference to any question of leadership.

"It should be borne in mind that I. W. W. or other form of leadership is but an incident of the unorganized strike. The only real significance of this incident lies in the proof which it affords of the conditions which make possible such leadership. I. W. W. is possible only among unorganized workers. It moves in mental darkness and its counsels are naturally fitted to the desperation of its circumstances.

"The report says that I. W. W. leaders 'have volunteered the beginning of a cure; it is to clean up the housing and wage problem of the seasonal worker.' Why not give credit where credit is due and acknowledge that the labor movement of California—the 80,000 men and women under the banner of the American Federation of Labor—has already cured some of the worst evils under which the unorganized seasonal workers have suffered?

"The labor movement has spent thousands of dollars in an effort to inculcate the spirit of self-help (i. e., rational and permanent organization) among the casual and migratory workers of the State. The very law regulating the sanitation and ventilation in the camps upon which the report dwells in detail and which it is hoped will make impossible a recurrence of the Wheatland riot, was drafted and placed upon the statute books mainly through the efforts of organized labor.

"I fully agree with the views set forth in the report that I. W. W. strike methods are not to be accepted as a solution of the problem which presents itself in the Wheatland tragedy. But I have little faith in the efficacy of the suggested remedy.

"The lessons of history, and particularly the bitter lessons taught by the many heart-rending struggles of the world's workers afford ample proof that neither a philosopher born of ignorance, impatience and despair nor an 'intrusion' plan, finely spun and mixed with legal lore, will cure the social ills which showed their symptoms in the Wheatland riot.

"There is, however, a well proven system whereby the problem of this class of labor can be largely solved, and whereby the unemployment evil which has become so acute of late can be materially lessened. This system involves the establishment of a number of information bureaus, under the control of the workers themselves, for the purpose of gathering and receiving information regarding the conditions of employment throughout the country—the number of workers needed in various localities, the number of men responding, the wages offered, the hours of labor, and working conditions generally.

"Information thus received would be regarded as entirely trustworthy by the workers, and they would soon learn where the best opportunities existed during given periods, and as a result would distribute themselves accordingly. They would, of course, as a most natural and necessary consequence use the information thus obtained to secure better wages, shorter hours of labor, and improved housing, living and working conditions.

"The result would be beneficial also to the employers of migratory and casual labor, for by this method they would be able to secure at short notice, not cheaper, but far more dependable workers than under present conditions. The result would benefit the cities, too, by greatly relieving them of the present burden of unemployed workers of this class. It would make better citizens of the workers themselves, and thus benefit both the State and the Nation."

Discretion in speech is more than eloquence. When you doubt, abstain.—Bacon.

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A KEY FOR THE LABOR QUESTION.

By Richard Caverly.

The people of the United States during the last thirty years have witnessed a concentration of wealth and power so enormous as to be appalling, and this concentration still goes on with hardly a sign of abatement.

It has marked an industrial change more startling by far than any that has ever before been recorded in the history of the world.

It has noted the rapid passing of the individual and the appearance upon the scene of a large number of impersonal beings (trusts) which reduces the social units from position of independent persons to a mere part in a huge machine.

Skilled workmen have become merchantable quantities, like common labor; they are bought in the open market by the highest bidder, with starvation wages, and the bidder is that industrial creation of special privilege which upsets the law of competition and by the force of monopoly controls the field of natural opportunities that the people should have to be free. The strength of monopoly is in its taxing power, a special privilege, granted by law, and can be removed by the people, by changing the law. Monopoly may, and often does, exact very large tribute from industry without rendering any service at all in return. Examples of this kind might be multiplied, but one case from Michigan, cited by the commissioner of labor of that State in one of his reports, will do to illustrate my point.

This relates to the Colby mine, and the history of this mine is a history of many others in various parts of this country. This Colby mine cost the so-called owners \$1.25 an acre. They never spent a cent upon it for improvements, but they leased the privilege to take out the ore on a royalty of 40 cents a ton to the Colby's, who, in turn, leased it to Morse & Co. for 52½ cents per ton royalty. Morse & Co. contracted with a Captain Selwood to take the ore out and deliver it on the cars for the sum of 87½ cents per ton. Selwood, in his turn, got a capitalist who owned a steam shovel to dig the ore and put it on the cars—all that he had contracted with Morse & Co. to do—for the sum of 12½ cents per ton. This was in the year 1885, and the ore, which was as easily dug as gravel from a gravel pit, brought loaded on the cars \$2.80 per ton. Out of this \$2.80 a ton the share of the mine owners was 40 cents per ton; Colby's 12½ cents; Selwood's share, after deduction, was 75 cents, as above mentioned, for the work of production, and the remainder or \$1.40 per ton was at once the share and profit of Morse & Co.

In the year in question there was mined 84,312 tons. At \$2.80 a ton delivered on cars ready for transportation it brought the sum of \$236,073.60; 84,312 tons, at \$2.80 per ton, \$236,073.60; owners'

royalty, at 40 cents per ton, \$23,724.00; Colby's profit, at 12½ cents per ton, \$10,539.00; Morse & Co. profit, at \$1.40 per ton, \$118,036.80; Selwood's profit, at 75 cents per ton, \$63,234.00; capitalists' share for capital and labor in production, \$10,539.00; total, \$236,073.00. In other words, monopoly claimed and got 95 per cent of the product, and capital and labor fought for the lion's share of the remaining 5 per cent. The 95 per cent going to monopoly represents the taxing power of legal privilege, going to the holders of natural opportunities. It represents the difference between natural wages and wages fixed by legal restriction. It proves that the land question is the real wage question and that there is no solution for the labor question, so long as we permit the present land laws to exist. Home rule in taxation is the key to open the door to natural opportunities.

CAN FIX FARES OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

That the city of Alameda has ample power under its charter to enact an ordinance fixing rates of fare for railroads to be charged school children at a figure less than those charged the general public, and that such ordinance does not in effect impair the obligation of contracts existing between the railroad and the city under franchise ordinances previously enacted, was declared Monday last by United States District Judge Wm. C. Van Fleet in dismissing the bill of complaint of the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways v. The City of Alameda et al.

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BOILER MAKERS' CONVENTION.

"I have always believed in the right of labor to organize for its own protection and to secure better wages and improved working conditions," declared Mayor James Rolph, Jr., in extending the welcome of the city to the delegates to the eleventh annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, which began a two weeks' session in the auditorium of Knights of Columbus Hall on Golden Gate avenue, Monday morning.

"My sympathies have always been with labor in its struggles for better conditions," said Mayor Rolph. "I never have been and I never will be associated with any organization that has for its object the destruction of the labor unions. I am a firm believer in the eight-hour day and a wage sufficient to enable the worker to maintain his family in comfort."

"I believe that there is a great future for the ship building industry on the Pacific Coast, and I also believe that union wages and conditions will maintain in this industry in San Francisco and the entire Pacific Coast."

The convention was called to order by Michael J. McGuire, chairman of the local committee.

Other speakers were Andrew J. Gallagher, president of the Labor Council; John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council; Daniel P. Haggerty, president of the California State Federation of Labor, and Timothy A. Reardon, president of the Board of Public Works.

President Franklin, in responding, said: "From a financial standpoint we are in a more prosperous condition than any previous time in its history, notwithstanding that we have a very heavy drain upon our strike funds, incident to caring for the strikes still in force. No doubt earnest efforts will be made to find a means of securing a satisfactory settlement of these strikes and we hope these efforts will meet with success and that an era of peace may be ushered in, so that we may have time to finish organizing the men of our trades throughout the country, and educating and drilling them into the duties and principles of trade unionism."

President Franklin announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on credentials—Frank Reinemeyer, Lodge No. 227; Floyd Ott, Lodge No. 293; H. Eckerman, Lodge No. 25; F. J. Brooks, Lodge No. 413; Theodore Evert, Lodge No. 123.

Committee on finance—P. J. Hiett, Lodge No. 221; A. L. Carmack, Lodge No. 4; John Coots, Lodge No. 322; H. W. Martens, Lodge No. 161; V. J. O'Leary, Lodge No. 205; H. E. Herman, Lodge No. 92; John Thompson, Lodge No. 134.

Committee on appeals and grievances—Fred Alsdorf, Lodge No. 209; James G. Sause, Lodge No. 125; John Dick, Lodge No. 317; C. L. Cochran, Lodge No. 556; J. Alexander, Lodge No. 320; Fred Goodall, Lodge No. 7; Thomas J. Bailey, Lodge No. 227.

Committee on state of the order—Charles McGowan, Lodge No. 377; Clayton Dudding, Lodge No. 292; E. T. Dickinson, Lodge No. 547; Ed. Osborn, Lodge No. 434; Frank Rice, Lodge No. 201; R. Carswell, Lodge No. 451; Henry Beckley, Lodge No. 70.

Committee on written and unwritten work—William F. Johnson, Lodge No. 3; C. C. Leckenby, Lodge No. 32; A. E. Jacobs, Lodge No. 44; John Hasset, Lodge No. 568; Robert King, Lodge No. 170; L. G. Reel, Lodge No. 305; J. Powers, Lodge No. 25.

Committee on constitution and law—A. F. Bingham, Lodge No. 530; P. Kenneally, Lodge No. 16; Joe Edwards, Lodge No. 103; Wade B. Graham, Lodge No. 464; A. E. Stewart, Lodge No. 32.

Committee on resolutions—George W. Pring, Lodge No. 491; Axel Lyberg, Lodge No. 11;

James B. Casey, Lodge No. 83; Charles F. Scott, Lodge No. 533; Joe Reed, Lodge No. 72; Steven Craig, Lodge No. 134; Dave Gibbs, Lodge No. 90.

Committee on distribution—A. Hinzman, Lodge No. 346; Leo Senger, Lodge No. 447; Charles Grainger, Lodge No. 105; Frank Condon, Lodge No. 1; M. J. Gleason, Lodge No. 51; Scott Daffer, Lodge No. 70; G. B. McNurlin, Lodge No. 528.

Committee on rules—H. C. Klein, Lodge No. 179; George Young, Lodge No. 233; J. L. Jackson, Lodge No. 113; Joe Wilson, Lodge No. 381; James Moran, Lodge No. 369; W. A. Wilborn, Lodge No. 518; Joseph P. Ryan, Lodge No. 220.

Committee on journal—L. A. Freeman, Lodge No. 96; Matt Dallas, Lodge No. 90; John Coghlan, Lodge No. 39; James Toohey, Lodge No. 410; D. A. Clifton, Lodge No. 449; J. B. Smith, Lodge No. 548; John F. Schmitt, Lodge No. 8.

Committee on officers' reports—John F. Du Brucq, Lodge No. 302; William Healey, Lodge No. 55; Andrew Gilmore, Lodge No. 148; William Harkins, Lodge No. 323; Frank Siebert, Lodge No. 22; James Sheriff, Lodge No. 191; L. D. O'Keefe, Lodge No. 103.

The preliminaries over with the convention is now strenuously at work with the vital business of the organization, though it is probable the early days of next week will bring forth the warmest part of the gathering owing to wide diversion of opinion as to matters of future policy.

Kansas City is putting up a vigorous fight for the 1916 convention.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

On Saturday evening, June 13th, at Dreamland Rink, Miss Bessie Beatty, of the "Bulletin," will give a nickel dance for the benefit of Happy Land, the summer camp for poor children of San Francisco, which Miss Beatty has successfully conducted for many years past.

Miss Beatty is anxious to have the co-operation of trade unionists in making the benefit dance a success, and to this end would respectfully request that all union men and women who can do so will lend their patronage to the affair. The entire proceeds will be used in giving the poor children of the city a vacation at Happy Land, which is just below Los Gatos, in Santa Cruz County.

The Musicians' Union has promised to donate the music for the dance on Saturday evening, June 13th. Members of the Waitresses' Union are to be invited to assist in the serving of refreshments and the James H. Barry Company is donating the posters, which will bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

FIGHT OF THE PRESSMEN.

Though the battle has now been on for a year the striking pressmen and feeders are still standing, not one desertion from their ranks having occurred during the twelve months of vigorous conflict with the employers of the Franklin Printing Trades Association. Seldom, if ever, has such a record of solidarity been equalled in industrial battles involving such a large number of men, and so successful have they been that not an office of the Franklin Association is capable of turning out first-class jobs of printing.

Last week Mayor Rolph appointed the following committee from the Board of Supervisors to endeavor to bring about a settlement of the strike: Hayden, Vogelsang, Kortick, Hilmer and McLaren. These men are now bending every energy in an effort to bring the contending parties to a point where it will be possible to adjust the differences, and the hope is entertained that they will be successful.

Until such time as the strike is settled, however, unions are urged to continue their financial contributions in order that the strikers may not be starved out by the employers.

UNKNOWN WELFARE WORK.

When Carnegie contributes a library or Rockefeller donates to a college, or a large sum of money is given the government for peace plans, the donor is mentioned in the dailies, big headlines stare at us, and college professors and charity leaders talk with a loud voice. In contrast with such gifts are the welfare contributions of organized labor, amounting annually to far more than the combined gifts of the wealthy men of the world—and about which little is known and less said.

During the year 1913 sixty-three international unions paid in death claims \$1,958,892.83; nine organizations paid in death claims to wives of members, \$58,420; twenty-six organizations paid for sick benefits, \$816,336.41; two paid traveling benefits—a fund to enable members to seek employment—\$33,694.10; two paid total insurance, \$2875.24; eight paid unemployed benefits, \$69,445.70. A total of \$2,579,663.01 for one year's time. This does not include the moneys paid out for sickness, accidents, death, and distress by the local unions themselves.

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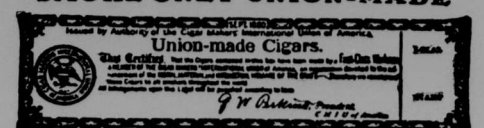
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FIXING RATES OF INSURANCE.

The public is becoming gradually familiar with the principles and benefits of governmental regulation of rates of public utilities. Thus far only certain kinds of public utilities have been brought under such regulation and control. Lord Chief Justice Hale of England is the father of the law relating to this subject. When confronted with the old plea that a law prescribing the rates for the service would deprive the owners of a business of their property without due process of law, he is quoted as laying down this principle: "That when private property is affected with a public interest it ceases to be purely private property when used in a manner to make it of public consequence and affect the community at large"; thus he is stated to be authority for the legal doctrine that the owner furnishing the public certain services "grants to the public an interest in the use of his property," and consequently must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good.

While the language quoted may be held largely to be legal fiction, the main justification for this doctrine of regulation of rates by the government rests upon necessity.

The history of the legal development of the theory shows that one after another big and consequential businesses have been brought under this principle, so that now it extends to every public service corporation, so-called, and many businesses of even less public character, like the one here in question, namely, the business of providing indemnity for fire losses and charging a premium for carrying such risks.

This new great step forward in extending governmental control over private business was taken on April 20, 1914, when the United States Supreme Court, in the case of German Alliance Insurance Company vs. Lewis, upheld the validity of a Kansas statute, entitled "An Act relating to Fire Insurance, and to provide for the regulation and control of rates of premium thereon, and to prevent discriminations therein," enacted in 1909.

The decision, written by Justice McKenna, was concurred in by six of the justices, while Justice Lamar wrote a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justice Van Devanter and Chief Justice White.

The decision is of extraordinary importance, as it practically removes, as pointed out in the dissenting opinion, the last obstacle to declare every business subject to governmental control as to the prices of its products or services.

The points disposed of by McKenna are the objection that the exercise of the rate-fixing power of the State is the taking of private property for a public use without compensation and in contravention of the fourteenth amendment, that the act is not in exercise of the police power, or of the power of the State to admit foreign corporations within its borders upon such terms as it chooses, that the business of insurance is a private business and of natural right, receiving no privilege from the State, that the contract of insurance is voluntarily entered into, cannot be compelled, that the business concerns personal contracts of indemnity against certain emergencies merely.

It was argued, that "where the right to demand and receive service does not exist in the public, the correlative right of regulation as to rates and charges does not exist."

To all such objections the court replies: "Against that conservatism of mind which puts to question every new act of regulatory legislation and regards the legislation invalid or dangerous until it has become familiar, government—State and National—has pressed on in the general welfare; and our reports are full of cases where in instance after instance the exercise of regulation was resisted and yet sustained against attacks asserted to be justified by the Constitution of the United States. The dread of the mo-

ment having passed, no one is now heard to say that rights were restrained or their constitutional guaranties impaired."

No precise legal principle seems to pervade the reasoning of the court, except the idea of public necessity and that what is generally conceived to be for the public welfare, is for the legislature to determine, and the courts have no control over such legislation.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Valeska Suratt, who is proving one of the greatest sensations the Orpheum has ever known, in George Baldwin's Tango Allegory "Black Crepe and Diamonds," will enter on the last week of her engagement next Sunday matinee. Miss Suratt will introduce several novelties, among them being her version of the Brazilian Maxixe and the waltz song, "In Your Arms, Darling." She will also wear numerous new costumes which are the latest gasp in fashion. A great new bill will also be presented which will have as a special feature Kajiya, a clever Japanese artist, who writes upside down, backward, with both hands and every other conceivable way. Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin will present their "Pickings from Song and Dance Land" which is fifteen minutes of the most entertaining brand of singing, dancing and light comedy. Homer Miles and his company will appear in "On the Edge of Things," in which Mr. Miles plays the role of Pancky Clancy, the janitor of a New York apartment building, who happens to go on the roof one hot day just as a little drama is being enacted. Miss Willette Whitaker, one of the very few artists on the stage with a sufficient understanding of real darkey types to portray them, will interpret with wonderful realism the individual characteristic emotions of the negro race in folk song. She is assisted by F. Wilbur Hill. Next week will conclude the engagement of James H. Cullen, Stelling and Revell and Irene Timmons and her company.

THE COLORADO WAR.

The State of Colorado has finally decided to reward the hired assassins of the operators for their "splendid" work as militiamen in murdering and cremating nineteen men, women and children at Ludlow, Colorado, April 20th. The State auditing board met and approved the imported murderers' bills for "services" to the State. Two members had moral principle enough to vote against the plan.

Eighty members of the United Mine Workers and sympathizers were arrested and jailed in Fremont County this week, some for the notorious crime of being friends of the miners, and others because they were guilty of the equally grave offense of defending their homes against the murderous attacks of Colorado's National Guard. Two hundred miners have been arrested as a result of the two weeks' war—no other arrests have been made.

John Chase, adjutant general of Colorado's uniformed murderers, is continuing his revival meetings for the Citizen's Alliance. The operators seem to like his services. Now that he can no longer serve them by using the militia and gunmen they have employed him as an evangelist.

John R. Lawson, international board member of the United Mine Workers, addressed a letter to Chase telling him he believed it the duty of both sides to fully inform the public of real facts in the coal strike so that it could decide for itself who was at fault. Lawson suggested that Chase meet him at the Auditorium to give these facts, and of course Chase declined.

"The Ludlow Massacre," by Walter H. Fink, publicity agent of the miners, and which is the first authentic and detail story of the slaughter as well as the strike for the past thirty years, came off the press this week.



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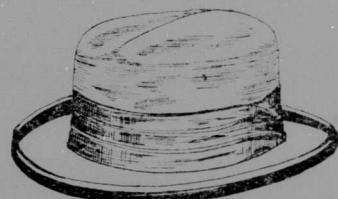
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1914.

Do all the good you can
By all the means you can
In all the ways you can
In all the places you can
At all the times you can
To all the people you can
As long as ever you can.

—John Wesley.

A number of churches are said to be taking out compensation insurance for their ministers, as it has been found that such workers are covered by the California law.

If you are a union man you will be careful to demand the union label on your purchases and help to convince manufacturers and retail merchants that it pays to treat fairly with organized labor. This is a simple, easy means of persuasion. Give the label a fair chance to make good. That is all it needs. Demand it.

Two disgruntled former members of the Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers are busy trying to convince large employers of these craftsmen that the outlaw organization they have formed is deserving of consideration, when as a matter of fact it is of no value whatever either to employer or employee. The entire scheme is calculated by the designing manipulators to be of value only to themselves and a few of their kind.

In order to impress upon hunters the need of care with their camp fires the California Fish and Game Commission has adopted as a decoration for the back of the hunting license just issued, an engraving of a camper putting out his camp fire before he leaves it. The picture shows him in the act of shoveling earth on the fire which he has already quenched with water. The title "Forest and Game Protection" is intended to call attention to the fact that forest fires destroy game. The plate was furnished to the commission by the United States Forest Service.

With this number the "Labor Clarion" begins a series of articles by H. C. Williams on the history and modern tendencies of the socialistic idea. The discussion will include the social structure of the ancient world, its communal land tenures, and collective industries; the trade guilds and municipal corporations of the middle ages, and their relation to the trade unions, corporations and industrial development of the present time. The plan of the series is an attempt to show an irresistible tendency toward a highly collective social democracy as a natural development, on the modern scale, of institutions and social forces as old as the human race.

Our Legislative Bodies

For many years past the average citizen has been heard to complain that our legislative bodies in the United States, municipal, state and national, are made up of an undesirable proportion of lawyers. Just why this condition of affairs prevails, but few have stopped to inquire. It is true, of course, that the training of the lawyer has a tendency to equip him for the duties of a legislator to a greater extent than in any other calling, with the possible exception of journalism.

While it is freely admitted that it is a good idea to have a number of lawyers in our legislative bodies, the feeling is growing that there should be curtailment now owing to the preponderance of this profession in such bodies and the danger, because of this, of top-heavy, one-sided and faulty construction. It is the general belief that lawyers are too prone to cling to technicalities, to precedents and traditions and that a more liberal sprinkling of laymen from various walks of life would give us better laws and more satisfactory government all around. It is felt that while the services of lawyers are of great value in such bodies, they frame laws that are too ambiguous and involved to suit the purposes of the average citizen who is without legal training, and therefore the tempering influence of a large number of laymen must of necessity result in an improvement all along the line.

The difficulty of bringing about such a change lies in the fact that the average layman does not take sufficient interest in governmental affairs to properly equip himself for the duties of legislator, and until he does the domination of the lawyer will continue. Only recently in a lecture before the law students of Boston University, former President Taft was insistent on the point that it is the duty of the lawyer to identify himself with and take a prominent part in the conduct of political affairs.

If this advice is followed, and it doubtless will be, by a large number of the listening students, and by lawyers in general, then the laymen who desire a change in conditions within the confines of our legislative halls must do some very tall hustling to maintain the desired even balance in the shaping of public policy through the medium of legislation.

The truth of the matter is there are not, in our present scheme of things, opportunities enough presented to those of other callings to equip themselves for the duties of statesmanship. Outside of the legal profession, journalism and the labor movement (and the latter has only of recent years been aroused from its lethargy in this regard) the opportunities for acquiring the necessary training for such duties as fall to the lot of the successful legislator are deplorably scarce, and until this condition of affairs is changed it is certain the lawyer, because of attention to governmental affairs, will predominate in all our legislative bodies.

The lawyer knows from past history of law and its development what can be done in a legal way, but he does not always know the needs of the people so well as the layman, and it is to bring about a combination of the two that the average citizen believes in fewer lawyers and more laymen as legislators.

It is not the purpose of this discussion to urge the incompetent to aspire to political honors, but rather to bring to the attention of all who believe in republican institutions the necessity for taking an active interest in the affairs of government and gaining the knowledge required in order to intelligently legislate for the government of a democratic people. Of knaves and incompetents we already have a superabundance. Of honest, intelligent, liberty-loving citizens we shall never have an oversupply.

Speed the day when every citizen shall take as much interest in the affairs of government as does the lawyer, then, indeed, will we have an ideal government founded upon justice and intelligently directed by all of the people and in the interest of all of the people. This great boon can only be attained by having all of the people represented in our legislative halls. Until the dawning of that day we must suffer the consequences of our own negligence and inactivity.

Fluctuating Sentiments

A clearing house for lost children, lost friends and relatives at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition has been provided for by the officials. It will consist of a central registration bureau in communication with scores of telephones over the grounds as well as the entire San Francisco telephone system. Messages will be accepted and delivered free.

The pen used by Speaker Clark and Vice-President Marshall to sign the Alaska bill was made from gold mined in Alaska, and the holder was made from the tusk of a mastodon which is believed to have roamed through the territory 50,000 years ago, says the "Outlook." The penholder was carved by a native Alaskan Indian and represents a totem.

Much of the money that is contributed by patrons of our large restaurants and hotels in tips is said to go to the astute managers instead of remaining the property of the person receiving. Many a patron who earns about \$25 per week therefore tips the millionaire manager and enables him to ride around in automobiles. The system should be absolutely wiped out.

The Supreme Court of the State of Utah has declared the poll tax law unconstitutional because it taxed men and exempted women, while the constitution guarantees equal rights to both sexes. The voters of the State of California will have an opportunity next November to wipe out this unjust tax in this State. Any scheme of taxation which levies tribute upon the man who has and he who has not is unfair. This is just what our poll tax law does.

The names that are to designate the various highways on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition have been chosen. Appropriateness was the key which led to the selection. The following are the names decided upon: Avenue of the States, Federal Concourse, Avenue of the Nations, Administration Avenue, The Marina, The Esplanade, Avenue of Palaces, Avenue of Progress, South Gardens and the Plaza. The concession street has not been named.

O men of many words and little deeds! You who are swift to serve the House of Have, but slow to help the House of Want! How long will you continue to vex the people? How long must you talk and shift and shuffle, while the ocean takes its toll? How long will you give your time to non-essentials and deny our seamen common justice? You have had your "Titanic," you have had your "Empress of Ireland"; how many thousands more must be added to these ere their cries surmount the pleas of privilege? Have done with your everlasting palaver! Pass the Seamen's bill!—"The Public."

What is to become of the old man? He is being sidetracked in every industry and pursuit to such an extent as to cause apprehension. There seems to be a general disposition among employers in all lines to operate upon the basis of physical perfection. If this disposition continues at the present rate it may become necessary to establish high wage scales for young men and lower for the old, but the regulation must be upward, not downward. The change must be brought about by raising the wage of the young man far above its present level, for it costs more to sustain the old worker than the young fellow, and the cost of living is not going to go down very much.

Wit at Random

"Willie," said the teacher, "give me three proofs that the world is actually round."

"Yes'm," said Willie, cheerfully; "the book says so, you say so, and ma says so."

Rector (to yokel who is about to get married)—But, Peter, can you really afford to keep a wife?

Peter—Well, zur, I can almost afford to keep myself, and it's a poor woman that can't help a bit.—London "Opinion."

"What's the shape of the earth?" asked the teacher, calling suddenly upon Willie.

"Round."

"How do you know it's round?"

"All right," said Willie; "It's square then. I don't want to start any argument about it."—Current Opinion.

A life insurance solicitor has been endeavoring to induce Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council to take out a policy. O'Connell formerly sailed the seas and is yet possessed of some of the superstitions of the salt. The solicitor visited him last Friday and said: "Why not take out a policy today?"

O'Connell said: "What, on Friday? Why, man, I would never die at all if I did that. You can't bunko me that way."

"What are you doing, Tommy?" teacher inquired in her sweetest manner.

"Drawin'," was the sullen response.

"Drawing what, Tommy?"

"Drawin' a picture of God."

"But, Tommy," said the shocked teacher, "nobody has ever seen God. Nobody knows what He looks like."

Tommy was undaunted. "Well, they will when I get this picture drawn."—Washington "Star."

Sandy applied at the store for a job. The manager, after asking him a few questions, set him to work, bidding him lift a heavy cask on to a stand. Sandy struggled vainly with the job for a few moments, then stopped and said:

"A told ye ma name, sir, did A no?"

"Yes," replied the manager. "You said it was Tamson. Why?"

"Weel," said Sandy, mopping his brow, "I was just a-wunnerin' if ye thocht A said Samson."

The following story of Mark Twain's experience in learning to ride one of the old-style high bicycles is told by Rev. Dr. Twitchell:

"It was some time, and required numerous joking taunts before Clemens would try it. He went up the street to the height of a slight grade, rolling the wheel, got it alongside a fence and managed to get aboard.

"For a time he got along well, and he made out to get both feet on the pedals once. As he neared the group of watchers, however, his speed had increased to more than he could manage and both feet flew off the pedals, and the machine whirled along with his long legs thrust out on either side. 'Get that tree out of the way, Joel!' he cried. 'Set it one side or I'll hit it.'

"'Stay in the road,' was the answer, 'you've got plenty of room.'

"'What do you know about it?' gasped the man who had made two continents laugh. 'Stop yelling, "Steer away!" I'm steering away from one on the other side now. You steer that tree away, that's all, or I'll hit—'

"Bump!"

Miscellaneous

SELF-MADE.

He had a half a million, so they find,

But I a doubt encounter of the tale,

For surely he would never spread his sail
Upon the Styx, and leave so much behind.

But what he was went nimbly on, for he

Had made himself, a self-made man, they say.

And that is what he took along the day

He launched upon the vast eternity.

"A self-made man," he carried quite enough

To prove a workmanship that was unique—

His friends agreed that he was pretty sleek.

His enemies, that he was pretty tough.

Thus hard, and tough, and sleek, and slippery,

Grim on occasion, cruel as a curse,

His sole ambition for a swollen purse,

And not a thought for what he ought to be.

A self-made man! But in the making he

Unmade a thousand, so his dubious fame

Is resting like a blot upon his name,

And that is all the world will ever see.

Or here or there 'twere better he had known

A mighty law that we have lately learned,

That in the end we get what we have earned,

And only gather what our hands have sown.

Excepting this, that sowing to the wind

The sequence grows beyond a little span,

And, though it be a nation or a man,

We reap the whirlwind, as the world shall find.

A triple score of years he toiled amain

To make himself the thing he came to be;

But to unmake it what if he should see

Some other scores of penitence and pain?

—Benjamin C. Moomaw, in "The Public."

The bored youth turned to his dinner partner with a yawn.

"Who is that strange looking man over there who stares at me so much?" he drawled.

"Oh, that's Professor Jenkins," she replied, "the famous expert on insanity."

PREPARE.

By George Matthew Adams.

Success can never be without preparation. Preparation means to get ready—to be able to carry out the more important tasks of life as they come along.

Prepare today for the obligations of tomorrow.

You who learn to control yourself and stand calm in the midst of disappointments and failures, as well as in the midst of success and victory, are accumulating a reserve sure to hold strong and steady for the time of stress, confusion and chaos. Prepare for the emergencies to come. Prepare by courageously facing and solving every problem that comes to you daily.

The big affairs of today call for the trained man—for the one who is prepared.

Consciously or unconsciously, you are preparing for something. Seek and find out what that something is, and when you find it, concentrate in double preparation upon it. No man knows what his preparation today may mean to him tomorrow. But he is sure that if it is conscientiously done to a purpose, in this preparation, he is making the soundest possible investment for his future career.

To prepare today means to know how tomorrow.

American Federation Newsletter

"Movie" Operators Win.

At Springfield, Mo., the Moving Picture Operators' Union has scored a victory in the contest with picture houses, and practically every amusement place of this character in that city has signed an agreement with the union.

Favors New Court.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo of New York recommends the establishment of a new departmental court for the handling of cases concerning sanitation, tenement houses, fire prevention and child labor. As many as 300 cases a day have been disposed of, and magistrates have found it impossible to handle so large a number competently. A departmental court is suggested to remedy this condition.

Twice A Month Payment.

The legislative committee of the Iowa State Federation of Labor is endeavoring to secure the passage of legislation making it obligatory upon all employers to pay their workers in no longer than two week periods. At the last session of the general assembly this bill passed the House, but was sidetracked by the Senate in the closing hours of the session. Railroad workers are particularly interested in the measure and the State Federation believes it will be enacted into law the coming year.

Makes A Large Award.

For the first time the Ohio State Industrial Commission, in charge of the workmen's compensation fund, has granted a lump sum award in a total disability case. It was in favor of Lee Workman, of East Columbus, who lost both hands in an accident at the Ralston Steel Car Company plant. He will receive a lump sum of \$3646.75, in addition to by-weekly payments of \$9 per week for the remainder of his life. An original award of \$12 per week for life was granted the injured man, but he wanted a lump sum to buy a home and start in the chicken business.

Teamsters Raise Wages.

At Aurora, Ill., a board of arbitration has decided that union teamsters who own their own teams will hereafter receive 75 cents an hour. They formerly received 70 cents. Other teamsters will receive 35 cents an hour. The teamster who owns his own outfit must keep his horses, wagon and harness in good trim all the time, and the horses must be fed, whether they are working or not, so the board agreed that 75 cents was little enough. The award has been accepted by both sides.

Urge Municipal Ownership.

Commissioners in charge of the management of the District of Columbia told a committee of the House of Representatives that a public utilities commission would never be able to regulate the street railways to the satisfaction of the public, and advocated municipal ownership as the most progressive of all doctrines on the subject. Hearings are being held on the Crosser bill, which provides that the people shall take over the capital city's street railway systems. In response to a question by Representative Winslow, Commissioner Newman declared he favored governmental ownership of telephones, telegraphs, and other public utilities.

Tinder Boxes.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has instructed the New York steamship inspection service to investigate the conditions of all steamers plying between New York City and New England ports. The order for the investigation is the result of Charles S. Mellen's statement before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington that

the steamers of the New England Navigation Company were "tinder boxes." In the investigation, if it is shown that conditions which are a menace to safety exist, the secretary adds: "I desire that your service shall take such measures as will provide for safety before disaster comes. It is possible that your report in this connection may affect the construction of other vessels, and this respect should be kept in mind during the examination. Justice requires that all doubt upon this subject should be solved quickly; justice to the public also requires that the facts be fully ascertained and clearly stated with the least possible delay."

Present New Wage Scale.

After a series of open meetings, which have materially strengthened their organization, Trenton, N. J., machinists have presented a new wage scale to their employers. A fifty-four-hour work week is provided with a minimum \$3.25 rate for machinists and \$2.70 for the drill press hands. A double time rate shall prevail for Sunday work and New Year's day, Memorial day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Apprentices shall not be less than sixteen, and not more than twenty-one years of age at the beginning of their apprenticeship term, and shall serve four years, consisting of 305 days per year, and to be employed on day force only. The minimum rate of wages for apprentices shall be: Second year, \$1; third year, \$1.75; fourth year, \$2.25. If, after serving four years, apprentice remains in the employ of said company, he shall receive 25 cents per day increase every three months during the fifth year, after which he shall receive the journeyman rate of 36 1-9 cents per hour.

Cannot "Destroy Property."

Striking employees of the American Steel Foundries at Granite City, Ill., are wondering if Judge Otis Humphreys of the Federal District Court is aware that statutes carrying severe penalties make it unlawful for workers to destroy property, to trespass on the company's property, to intimidate employees, or to use force or violence. The court has issued an injunction against the strikers for doing these things. The strikers, however, are making vigorous protest against that portion of the order which prohibits the peaceful talking to the men now employed in the plant, and is binding upon not only the defendants mentioned but on everybody who would desire to take the part of the strikers in any way.

Rules In Favor of Union.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago has sustained the brick makers, who have been on strike for some time, in their contention that a settlement must include the right of a discharged workman to appeal to his union. The manufacturers have refused to consent to this clause and peace negotiations have been at a standstill—as has many building operations. The strikers have insisted that this section would prevent the brick companies from discriminating against their officers, or other active members, who should be given a hearing before they are discharged. At a meeting of both sides in the office of Mayor Harrison, that official ruled in favor of the workers. He said: "I always supposed that there was such a clause in all contracts made with labor unions because of the impression I had that the unions always insisted on protecting themselves against discharge, except for incompetency. I know that the street car employees have such an arrangement with the traction companies." The employers finally agreed to accept the decision and embody same in the contract if certain words of interpretation were included. To this the union representatives offered no objection.

Indulges In Mock Heroics.

An element of mock heroics was injected in the court-martial of Lieut. Linderfelt, of the State militia of Colorado, charged with murder, arson, and larceny, in connection with the Ludlow horror. After a civilian had testified that he witnessed the firing of the tents, where the women and children perished in a safety pit, by soldiers and uniformed guards, Lieut. Linderfelt took the stand and declared he was willing to shoulder the full responsibility for all that happened at Ludlow, because he was defending "the American flag from being spat upon. If I did wrong in defending the honor of the flag, I am willing to take the consequences," shouted the militiaman. W. E. Derr, proprietor of a boarding-house where many of the Ludlow strikers congregated and where many of them took refuge on the day of the slaughter, was the man who testified that he saw the soldiers set fire to the tents. Derr swore that he was in his yard when the shooting started. Their place was riddled with bullets, and he and his wife fled to the cellar, where they remained all day. Derr said he was afraid the soldiers would kill anybody they found in that vicinity, so he and Mrs. Derr made their way to the station and caught the 7:20 train out of Ludlow that night. "We crept toward the colony in the darkness," he said. "When we got to a point about 200 yards from the colony, we saw one of the tents blaze up. Then we saw a lot of soldiers rushing around with torches from tent to tent, yelling like fiends."

WILLIAM R. HAGERTY

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Sorensen Co.

JEWELERS-OPTICIANS
WATCHMAKERS

WE HAVE CONSOLIDATED
OUR ENTIRE BUSINESS INTO

ONE BIG STORE

715 MARKET ST., Near Call Bldg.

All Watch Repairing Warranted For Two Years

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums.
Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, June 9, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfers deposited: V. O. Goeffron, Local No. 47, Los Angeles; E. R. Jessup, Local No. 67, Davenport; H. G. Hoffman, Local No. 34, Kansas City.

L. J. Langford, Local No. 310, New York, is reported playing at the Orpheum.

Members are warned that the board of directors will enforce the penalty on members failing to report engagements to the business representative.

Dues and assessments amounting to \$2.50 are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and will become delinquent after June 30, 1914.

Wm. Wagstaff, who has been a member of this local for many years, died Monday, June 8th, and was buried on Wednesday. The funeral band was in attendance.

F. H. Conrad is in San Diego, called there through the death of his wife's father.

On Monday, June 8th, Edmund J. (Rusty) Frizell was quietly married to Miss Ruth R. Bourne of Taft. The wedding took place in Oakland, but Rusty forgot that the marriage licenses were published. The members of Empress orchestra discovered the notice and through the courtesy of the management presented Mr. Frizell with a beautiful floral horseshoe. Just at the opening of the second show, with a crowded house, the chief usher brought the large floral piece with a three-foot sign "Just Married," to the orchestra and with a dark house and spot light, rice and old shoes the marriage was no longer a secret.

Musicians' Day.

All preparations are fully under way for our big musicians' celebration. Some 250 members have agreed to head our parade in uniform. It is up to the balance of our membership to turn out behind the band and make a big showing for our union. We request every member of our organization to be on hand at Eighth and Market streets at 9:30 a. m. Thursday, July 16th. A moving picture of our parade will be taken, as well as a panoramic photo. A delegation will be on hand from San Rafael and Oakland.

The Oakland advertising parade will proceed from headquarters Monday, July 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock. Messrs. Cray and Belard are making the arrangements.

The members are requested to procure prizes and turn them over to Mr. Belard, also boost our affair by announcing the affair at all picnics and balls.

One is thrown in life with a great many people who, though not actively bad, though they may not wilfully lead us astray, yet take no pains with themselves, neglect their own minds, and direct the conversation to petty puerilities or mere gossip, who do not seem to realize that by a little effort conversation may be made most instructive and delightful, without being in any way pedantic; or, on the other hand, may be allowed to drift into a mere morass of muddy thought and weedy words. There is hardly any one from whom we may not learn much, if only they will trouble themselves to tell us. Nay, even if they teach us nothing, they may help us by the stimulus of intelligent questions, or the warmth of sympathy. But if they do neither, then indeed their companionship, if companionship it can be called, is mere waste of time, and of such indeed we may say, "I do desire that we be better strangers."—Sir John Lubbock.

SAFETY AT SEA SHAMS.

By Andrew Furuseth.

How many more dead bodies must be floating around before the shipowners and their defenders shall be compelled to quit misleading the public and the legislative branches of the different governments with reference to safety of life at sea?

The Slocum was burned with about 1000 persons lost. Men with no axes to grind, serving on the coroner's jury, said that the cause was an inefficient and insufficient crew. The public and our Congress was led off from the fact and were temporarily satisfied with life preservers.

The Valencia, with about 140 people, was lost, and one of the commissioners appointed by President Roosevelt urged the passage of laws that would compel vessels to carry more real seamen. Nothing was done.

The Norge was lost with 750 people. Investigations were held and recommendations made, to be sidetracked and forgotten through the influence of the shipowners, except that a large improvement was made in life-saving appliances, which Norway, under the influence of foreign governments, afterwards had to reduce.

The Titanic was lost with 1517 people after the public had been inveigled into believing that she was unsinkable. She did not have boats enough to take care of more than one-third of the people on board, and the crew she had was so inefficient that they could only take care of two-thirds of the number of people which the boats could have saved.

The shipowners then put on more boats as an advertisement, and the pressure of public opinion in England compelled the adoption of a law that provided boats for all on ocean vessels. But no more nor any better men were furnished.

The result up to the present, as far as this country is concerned, was a slight increase in the number of boats to be carried, and to offset that a permission to carry more than double the ordinary number of passengers, if the vessel kept within five miles off shore.

The Volturno was burned, 136 people lost. She had boats for all, but she did not have the men to manage the boats. That lifeboats could be managed at that time was positively proven by the fact that in the night the Russian steamship Czar, with one boat, the same crew working all the time, and in the dark, saved more persons than any other steamer that was present there.

Then the Monroe was sunk in collision with the Nantucket, and any honest analysis of the testimony taken proves beyond doubt that the loss of life resulted from the undermanning of the vessel and an organization of her crew that takes no account of danger to human life and is based solely upon getting the vessel from port to port with the smallest possible crew.

Now the Empress of Ireland gets in Collision with a freight steamer in the St. Lawrence River, two or three miles off shore. She sinks in less than twenty minutes and about a thousand people are killed or drowned.

In the morning papers, Senator Burton is quoted as intimating that if the London Convention on Safety to Life at Sea had been adopted, the construction provisions of that convention would have prevented the disaster. Senator Lewis is quoted as saying that the Empress of Ireland would not have been permitted to leave port if the convention had been in force. Congressman Alexander, chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, tells of the construction provisions made by the London Convention, and intimates that through its recommendations vessels are to be made more nearly unsinkable than at present.

The Empress of Ireland was built in 1906, she had all modern improvements, and in the construction of bottom and watertight bulkheads she

comes up to the provisions made by the London Convention.

The official figures of the deck crew of the sister ship of the ill-fated Empress of Ireland, the Empress of Britain, are available. Out of a total of forty-eight in the deck crew, exclusive of the five officers, only twenty are able seamen. That means ten able seamen on each watch, two of whom are quartermasters doing duty at the wheel and on the bridge, two on the lookout, thus leaving only six able seamen for emergency deck duties. And the vessel has five passenger decks. That's where the trouble is. The London Conference did not provide a larger crew, nor did it provide a more efficient crew. It makes no change in the deck crews whatever. It simply gives legal indorsement to the selection of some men from the stewards' department and the engineers' department to be "certified" as capable of handling life boats.

The Empress of Ireland had as many boats as the London Convention provides; she had as good a crew as that convention provides; indeed, a better crew, because her crew could understand the language of the officers, whereas the London Convention would permit her to carry a crew that could not, and provides that orders may be transmitted through interpreters.

There was nothing about the Empress of Ireland that could have justified her being held up and refused a clearance if the convention had been in force. There is nothing in the terms of the convention to justify any man familiar with ships to make the statement that she could have been prevented from clearing had it been in force.

PAINTERS WIN INCREASE.

James H. Barry and Louis Saroni, arbitrators in the painters' wage dispute, have rendered the following decision:

"On all contracts filed in the office of the Board of Public Works, between the dates of May 14, 1914, and December 31, 1914 (both dates inclusive), on all work not specified in any previous contracts, and performed between those two dates, the minimum rate of wages shall be \$4.75 per day, for a day of eight hours.

"On all contracts filed in the office of the Board of Public Works after December 31, 1914, and on all work not specified in any previous contracts and performed after that date, in the City and County of San Francisco, the minimum wage for journeymen painters for a day of eight hours shall be at the rate of \$5 per day."



IN THE FULL DINNER PAIL
AND AT HOME
WHEN DAY'S TOIL
IS DONE

WIELAND'S
THE HOME BEER

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 5, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by the secretary. Delegate Walsh was elected temporary chairman. President Gallagher and Vice-President Brouillet arrived later.

Credentials—Typographical Union—F. J. Bonnington, D. P. O'Connell, James W. Mullen, H. A. Parry, J. V. Tonkin, W. N. Mappin, J. J. Neely, Benjamin Schonhoff, J. M. Scott, Geo. A. Tracy. Delegates seated.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions enclosing donations for the Printing Pressmen: Beer Bottlers, Machinists, Musicians, Web Pressmen, Mailers, Moving Picture Operators, Plasterers, Garment Cutters, Bill Posters, Marine Firemen, Milkers, Hatters, Chauffeurs, and from the Electrical Workers No. 151, \$5 for the miners of Colorado. From Central Labor Council of Contra Costa County, in reference to placing the Western Pipe and Steel Co. on the "unfair list" of this Council. From the Home Rule in Taxation League, thanking Council for its donation. From Mayor Rolph, stating that he had appointed the following Supervisors as a committee for the purpose of using every effort to bring about an amicable settlement of the Pressmen's trouble: Supervisors Hayden, Vogel-sang, Kortick, Hilmer and McLeran. From Typographical Union, stating it had placed Council's communication of April 30th on file. From Musicians' Union, in reference to the People's Philharmonic Orchestra, and stating it will give a concert on Thursday evening, June 11th, at Pavilion Rink. From the A. F. of L., relative to the increased per capita of Federal unions. From Printing Pressmen's Strike Committee, thanking Council and affiliated unions for assistance. From W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, stating that the government is doing everything possible to relieve the situation in Colorado. From Cooks No. 44, stating the following Supervisors voted against the appointment of a sanitary kitchen inspector: Supervisors Baneroft, Hayden, Hilmer, Hooks, Jennings, Kortick, McCarthy and Payot. From Bill Posters' Union, stating it had agreed with the Allied Printing Trades Council not to use its label on matter not bearing the Allied Printing Trades Label.

Referred to Executive Committee—From United Mine Workers of America, appeal for financial assistance for Colorado miners. From Cooks' Helpers, request for a boycott on the Hofbrau Cafe. From Janitors, requesting a conference with committee in reference to Prager's store.

Referred to State Federation of Labor—From Retail Clerks' Union of Stockton, in reference to the attitude of the merchants and manufacturers of said city.

Requests complied with—From the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, requesting the assistance of Council in thwarting the efforts of the Western Union to prevent one Mr. Shoemaker from being brought to justice. From Delegate McLaughlin, requesting a leave of absence for three weeks. From the Recreation League of San Francisco, requesting Council to subscribe the sum of \$10 to carry on the work of the league.

Referred to President and Secretary—From United Labor Congress of Mahoning County, O., stating it would donate to the fund being raised for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Bro. Gunrey. From Boiler Makers' Union, inviting the President and Secretary to address their convention, Monday, June 8th. From Pacific District Council of Electrical

Workers No. 1, in reference to the organizing of a dual organization.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions submitted by Delegate Ainsworth, taking over the railway system of San Francisco. From Delegate Helikson, in reference to the city owning and operating its own public terminals and depot. From Board of Supervisors, stating the public utilities committee would consider the "Six fares for a quarter" ordinance Wednesday at 2 p. m. The matter was referred to Bro. Johnson.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the "Bulletin," stating that Miss Bessie Beatty will give a nickel dance for the benefit of Happy-Land, the camp of the poor children of San Francisco, on Saturday evening, June 13th, at Dreamland Rink.

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs—Have signed a three-year contract with Woodlawn Stables. Pressmen—Still on strike; requested unions to continue their financial support. Teamsters—Donated \$250 to Pressmen. Solicitors—"Daily News" fair to their organization. Musicians—Donated \$200 to Pressmen; will donate the music for the dance given by Bessie Beatty. Carpenters No. 1640—Have indorsed resolutions favoring low car fares. Web Pressmen—Have denied statement that they requested support from Solicitors in reference to the "Examiner." Pile Drivers—Paid \$91 in accident benefits; will picnic at Idylwood Park on June 21st. Electrical Workers No. 151—Will endeavor to negotiate an agreement with the P. G. and E. Co. Molders—Business dull; will picnic at Shell Mound Park on June 21st. Carpenters No. 483—Will hold picnic at Glen Park on June 14th.

Special Order of Business—Resolutions submitted by Delegates Ainsworth and Helikson were taken up, and it was moved that they be referred to the law and legislative committee; carried.

Label Section—Requested Unions to take action in reference to resolutions adopted by Council, instructing shop stewards in reference to the union label.

Law and Legislative Committee—On the communication from the Chamber of Commerce, requesting indorsement to the Ocean Beach Esplanade, recommends that the Council go on record as indorsing the general plan for the proposed Beach Esplanade. Moved that the resolutions be referred back to committee for the purpose of making change omitting bond issue; carried. Committee examined the proposed initiative measure entitled "Land for Settlement Act," and finds it does not conform to constitutional and other legal requirements, therefore recommends that the Council take no action on said petition; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—Moved that the boycott on the Watson Towel Supply Company be raised; carried.

New Business—Moved that the salaries of Sister Hagan and Sister Lewis be increased \$2.50 per week, to commence Monday, June 8th; carried.

Receipts—Web Pressmen, \$8; Glass Blowers, \$24; Bartenders, \$40; Typographical, \$40; Waiters, \$40; Bindery Women, \$16; Steam Shovelmen No. 2, \$8; Carpenters No. 483, \$40; Carpenters No. 1082, \$20; Cooks, \$36; Box Makers, \$4; Machinists, \$40; Garment Cutters, \$4; Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Cap Makers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$8; Metal Polishers, \$8; Label Section, \$11; Donations to Pressmen, \$382.20; Donation to Miners, \$5. Total receipts, \$774.20.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, etc., \$10; "Bulletin," 30 cents; stenographers, \$46; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Pacific Telephone Co., \$16.50; Rent, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Postal Telegraph

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union
Made
and
Bottled

Soft
Drink
AND
Mineral
Water

OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle

Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

VALESKA SURATT

In George Baldwin's Tango Allegory "BLACK CREPE AND DIAMONDS," New Songs and Dances. New Costumes—THE LAST GASP IN FASHION.

A GREAT NEW SHOW.

TAMEO KAJIYAMA, the Ambidextrous Writing Marvel; HOMER MILES AND CO., in "On the Edge of Things"; WILLETTE WHITAKER, in Darkey Folk Songs, assisted by F. WILBUR HILL; IRENE TIMMONS AND CO.; JAMES H. CULLEN; STELLING AND REVELL; PERCY BRONSON AND WINNIE BALDWIN, in "Pickings from Song and Dance Land."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Co., \$14.15; Pressmen, \$382.20; Label Section, \$11; Hall Association, \$918; Recreation League, \$10. Total expenses, \$1560.65.

Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held June 3, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by President Benj. Schonhoff.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications—Filed—From the National Woman's Trade Union League of Los Angeles, requesting every union man and woman to register and vote in the approaching election in behalf of the eight-hour law for men and women. From M. G. Moses, inclosing copy of letter and telegram received by him from Ide Brothers, manufacturers of the "Bell Brand" collar, with the information that they are going to withdraw their agency from this coast. From Waiters' Union, requesting that in future when organizations are giving banquets, balls or parties at which waiters are employed, before completing arrangements with the hotel, restaurant owners or caterers, to notify them so that a representative of their union may be able to advise the committee having such affair in charge and thereby assure the employment of union men and women under union conditions.

Bills—Hall rent for June, \$8; salaries, postage and expenses of both secretaries for May, \$21.20; printing postal cards and label cards, \$6; subscription for "Labor Clarion" for May, \$1.25; for booklets, 50 cents.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders reported that the Lankershim Hotel on Fifth street is the only hotel in this city displaying the union bar card in its bar-room. Bill Posters reported they have donated \$10 to the striking Pressmen, that the Beer Drivers' Union have refused to employ members of the Bill Posters to distribute cards to advertise their picnic, and that the Pile Drivers' Union had their cards advertising their picnic distributed by members of the Bill Posters. Molders reported that the resolution adopted by the Section and indorsed by the S. F. Labor Council, instructing stewards on jobs and in shops to enforce the use of the union label is doing a great deal of good and that they are giving a picnic at Shell Mound Park June 21st. Glove Workers reported that they are trying to unionize the men and women working in the A. Bernauer glove factory in San Jose, requesting the Section to assist them, also requesting the Section to use its influence in inducing the retail merchants of this city to handle union-labeled gloves made in San Francisco. Carpenters No. 1082 reported that whenever they or Local 483 are giving any kind of an affair, although the same may be without any cost to the participants, they always employ union bartenders, waiters or waitresses. Cigar Makers reported that work is dull, there being very little demand for union-labeled cigars, especially for such made in this city, also reminding union men not to purchase the "B. F. C." "Gilman House" and "Amistad" brands of cigars, they being made in E. Goslinsky's factory on Sansome street, who only employs Chinese in his shop; they also request members of organized labor that are members of fraternal and social organizations, to use their influence with such societies to refuse to sell or give away non-union made cigars at their respective socials. Typographical reported that at their last meeting they installed a new set of officers, that they will try to bring about a settlement of the existing strike of the Pressmen

and hope to do away in the future with conditions where one craft of the Allied Printing Trade is striking and the others stay at work. Delegate from Allied Printing Trades Council reported that Mayor Rolph has given orders to the stationery clerk of the city not to receive or accept any printed matter that does not bear the A. P. T. label.

Reports of Committees—Trustees reported favorably on bills, and the same were ordered paid.

New Business—Secretary was instructed to communicate with the central body and all local unions in San Jose in regard to the unionizing the A. Bernauer glove factory in that city.

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

FURUSETH HONORED.

At the request of the British Seamen's Union the International Seamen's Union in session in Boston, last Saturday night elected President Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco to represent the British union at the official inquiry into the Empress of Ireland disaster, which is to begin at Montreal June 16th.

The International Seamen's Union re-elected most of its officers, headed by President Furuseth, at the closing session of its annual convention. Two changes were made, Percy J. Pryor of Boston succeeding H. M. Loretsen of Astoria, Ore., as a vice-president, and Paul Scharrenberg of San Francisco being elected editor of the "Coast Seamen's Journal" to succeed Walter MacArthur who is now United States shipping commissioner at this port. The next convention will be held in San Francisco in August, 1915.

PRIZES TO BE AWARDED.

The Church Peace Union is offering the following prizes for essays on international peace:

First—A prize of one thousand dollars (\$1000) for the best monograph of between 15,000 and 25,000 words on any phase of international peace by any pastor of any church in the United States.

Second—Three prizes, one of five hundred (\$500), one of three hundred dollars (\$300), and one of two hundred dollars (\$200), for the three best essays on international peace by students of the theological seminaries in the United States.

Third—One thousand dollars (\$1000) in ten prizes of one hundred dollars (\$100) each to any church member between twenty (20) and thirty (30) years of age.

Fourth—Twenty (20) prizes of fifty dollars (\$50) each to Sunday-school pupils between fifteen (15) and twenty (20) years of age.

Fifth—Fifty (50) prizes of twenty dollars (\$20) each to Sunday-school pupils between ten (10) and fifteen (15) years of age.

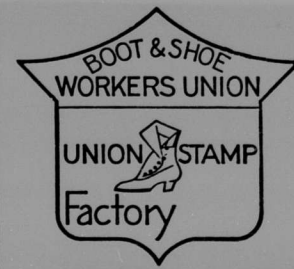
In the accomplishing of the desired results among the church members and the Sunday-school pupils, and in the awarding of the prizes, the Church Peace Union will have to depend largely upon the assistance which the pastors can render. It is earnestly hoped that the pastors will make the announcement of these prizes in all of the churches and Sunday Schools of the United States. In competing for the prizes only one essay should be sent from each church and from each Sunday School, the essays of the local church and Sunday School being read by a local committee and the one winning essay forwarded.

All essays must be in by January 1, 1915.

Further particulars about these prizes, as well as literature to be used in the preparation of the essays, and lists of books can be secured by addressing the Secretary of the Church Peace Union, Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

More than we use is more than we need, and only a burden to the bearer.—Seneca.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:

Assets	\$56,823,600.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,807,404.18
Employees' Pension Fund	166,570.12
Number of Depositors	64,639

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

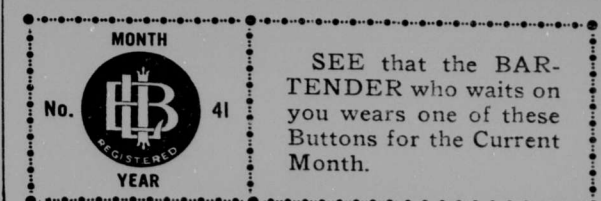
For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's a go--boys--I'll set 'em up to

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



JUNE, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
 **Intertype Machines.
 †Monotype Machines.
 ‡Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.....	343	Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	138	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	*Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.....	25	California
(179)	Donaldson & Moir.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	4534	Mission
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	263	Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(185)	Iler Printing Co, Inc.....	516	Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice.....	340	Sansome
(124)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.....	1272	Folsom
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow.....	243	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(1)	Miller & Miller.....	619	Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(58)	Monahan, John.....	311	Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(79)	McElvaine & Baer.....	1182	Market
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicol, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(149)	North Beach Record.....	535	Montgomery Ave.
(31)	North Side Press, The.....	1809	Stockton
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(151)	Regal Press.....	820	Mission
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	†S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.	
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(52)	*Stacks, E. F.....	1886	Mission
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	1264	Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	66	Turk
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(147)	Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1071	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission

(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	523	Clay
(231)	Hauke, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	523-531	Clay
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547	Mission
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson	

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(240)	National Carton and Label Company.....	412-414	Mission
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.....	580	Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232)	Torbet, P.....	69	City Hall Ave.
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230)	Acme Lithograph Co.....		
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial		
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.....	3363	Army
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	

MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880	Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340	Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin.....	767	Market
(121)	*California Demokrat.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(11)	*Call and Post, The.....	Third and Market	
(46)	*Chronicle.....	Chronicle Building	
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.....	44-46	East
(25)	*Daily News.....	340	Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21)	Labor Clarion.....	316	Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.....	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.....	643	Stevenson
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(144)	Organized Labor.....	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423	Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The.....	643	Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.....	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News.....	Sausalito, Cal.	
(7)	*Star, The.....	1122-1124	Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room.....	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.....	330	Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room.....	509	Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(205)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....		
109 New Montgomery		
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563	Clay
(202)	Condgon Process Engraver.....	311	Battery
(209)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(198)	San Francisco Engraving Co.....	48	Third
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343	Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.....	76	Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
 San Jose Engraving Co...32 Lightston St., San Jose
 Sutter Photo-Engr. Co....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
 Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co...826 Webster St., Oakland
 Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

American Tobacco Company.
 Bekins Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
 Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
 Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 San Francisco "Examiner."
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.
 Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
 Southern Pacific Company.
 United Cigar Stores.
 Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
 White Lunch Cafeteria.
 Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

R. H. Norton, a well-known member of No. 21, also an officer of the Mutual Aid Society, has announced his candidacy for the State Assembly from the Twenty-eighth district (Richmond). Mr. Norton is a pioneer sandlotter of that neighborhood and has been an active worker in the Richmond Improvement Club, representing that organization in the Civic League for several years.

Dan G. Shannon, chairman of the "Chronicle" chapel, accompanied by Mrs. Shannon, left during the week for Los Angeles and vicinity, where they will enjoy a month's vacation.

Frank Mitchell of the "Evening Call" chapel left a few days ago for London, England, accompanied by Mrs. Mitchell. They will be absent several months, visiting relatives and friends.

George A. Tracy, Jr., son of President Tracy, a student at Cogswell, sailed on the Oceanic liner Ventura Tuesday for the round trip to Sydney, Australia, expecting to return in time for the fall semester.

The Sausalito "News," under the jurisdiction of No. 21, has installed a Simplex typesetter this week.

Secretary Michelson's annual financial statement contains interesting data, in part as follows:

Receipts	\$51,408.97
Expenditures	51,146.14
Balance on hand.....	13,822.46
Paid to pensioners.....	7,395.00
Mortuary benefits	4,400.00
Donations to unions, etc.....	6,500.00
Relief to members.....	3,531.00
Salaries	5,057.00
Subscriptions to periodicals.....	557.00
Rent	1,061.25

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of R. P. Willis, printer and general newspaper man, formerly of Iowa and South Dakota, is requested to communicate with Secretary Michelson. Willis is about 30 years old, six feet in height, wavy dark hair, and of good appearance. His wife is anxious to locate him and believes he is in or about San Francisco.

Michael O'Hern, a most genial citizen of the universe, is paying a visit to his brother, John J. O'Hern, of the night proof room of the Government Printing Office. Incidentally Mike is dallying with a linotype keyboard on the "Post" between whites. Mike is a man of few words, but he, nevertheless, is observant, and occasionally hands out a good story. He told me one day or two ago to the effect that he was in Pittsburgh once at a time when a great moral wave was sweeping the entire country; when people were preaching on every corner and prayer and songs of praise went up from every composing room. Mike says that the foreman of the paper that he was subbing on in Pittsburgh was piously inclined; also that he was enthusiastic for the moral uplift, and lent his aid to the advancement of the cause. He (the foreman) suggested that as the chapel took 30 minutes for lunch, 10 minutes of the time should be devoted to song. He got by with it, and "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Throw Out the Life Line" were sung every lunch time. Mike had been there two or three days and was getting acquainted. In conversation with one of the boys just before the song service one day Mike asked him how he was making out. The friend replied: "Oh, I'm doing well. I've got a machine. I'm a regular." "Do you sing?" inquired Mike. "Do I sing? Say, Mike, with a wife and five children, I've got to sing."—W. N. Brockwell, in Washington "Trade Unionist."

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones—Market 55; Home M 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Howard.

Boat and Shoe Repairers No. 329—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1649—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 503 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horsehoes—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 218 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 248 Oak.

Malliers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Roesch Hall; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,765—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 412—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radcliff, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at Headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stavedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 3345 17th.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 519—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 599—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGahan, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguero, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tailors No. 490—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. E. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., 16th and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

The following San Francisco union members have died during the week just closed: Edward D. Boyle of the plumbers, Julius Johannsen of the Alaska fishermen, Patrick H. McGrath of the ship caulkers, James O'Donovan and Bernard R. Hansen of the carpenters, Larry Allmond of the blacksmiths, H. L. Schuman of the bartenders, Philip Hardt of the beer bottlers, Rhoda Leonidas of the bindery women, William Wagstaff of the musicians, and Otto Erdman of the marine firemen.

Nothing but strictly union wages will be paid and none but strictly union men hired on the job of constructing Richmond's municipal highway, according to a statement made by Contractor Johnson, who is in charge of the work. Johnson made the assertion that in employing men in the various crafts he made certain they were members of the union in good standing. The regular union scale of wages is being paid.

Street Carmen's Union No. 518 has appointed a committee to devise plans for the elimination from the city charter of that portion of the law relating to the suspension or discharge of employees of any public service corporation without an appeal or hearing by the Civil Service Board. Under the present provisions of the charter such employees are denied the right of appeal or hearing, which is accorded other civil service employees. The committee consists of Frank Pattilo, J. M. Johnson, J. Woods, I. P. Elgin and F. E. Davidson.

MILL OWNERS WILL BENEFIT.

Dr. A. J. McKelway, southern secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, has just filed with the House Committee on Labor a written reply to the statements of the three South Carolina mill owners who spoke at Washington recently against the Palmer-Owen Federal Child Labor bill. Dr. A. J. McKelway quotes their own words to show that they would benefit from such legislation.

He reminds the committee that one mill president said at the hearing, "If I were today to consult my own immediate selfish interests as to employment, I would be glad indeed not to have a child in my employment under 14 years of age; it is not cheap labor," and Dr. McKelway comments that if this statement is meant to stand, the Congress of the United States will really be doing the cotton manufacturers of South Carolina a service by forbidding the employment of dear labor.

The same mill president, replying to a question from the committee, had congratulated California upon its high age limit and said, "I also believe that in South Carolina, as soon as conditions justify such public sentiment, the people there will make provision also for the education of the children and for the support of the children." Again Dr. McKelway comments: "If Mr. Parker and his fellow manufacturers will cease their opposition to child labor legislation by the State of South Carolina, there will be little left to overcome in the way of securing other conditions for child welfare, and if they had not been resisting such legislation for the past decade and more, South Carolina would not now be affected in any way by the passage of the Palmer bill."

Dr. McKelway reviews all the familiar arguments in favor of the bill and gives the census figures for various States to show how large a majority of the population have embodied in State laws the standards proposed in this bill.

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EVERY PAIR OF "HONEST QUALITY." EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED BY OUR 33 YEAR REPUTATION FOR "SQUARE DEALING" AND OUR "SMALL PROFIT PRICES" SAVES YOU FROM 50c to \$1.50 ON EACH PURCHASE.

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"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"
825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON
COMMERCIAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

We Give
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GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

Personal and Local

The convention picnic of the Boiler Makers' Union will be held Sunday in Scheutzen Park, San Rafael. There are numerous prizes to be given out, and admission to the park is 25 cents. The picnic will be attended by the international officers and delegates to the convention. All are invited and a good time assured.

The Cooks' Union reports that Supervisors Baneroft, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Jennings, Kortick, McCarthy and Payot voted against the appointment of a sanitary kitchen inspector.

A picnic will be given by the Pile Drivers' Union at Idylwood Park on June 21st.

The Molders' Union will picnic at Shell Mound Park on Sunday, June 21st.

The Council last Friday night raised the boycott on the Watson Towel and Supply Company, the firm having adjusted matters with the laundry wagon drivers.

At the regular meeting of the Garment Workers' Union the sum of \$50 was paid in sick benefits and two candidates were initiated.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 has elected these officers: President, R. S. Shultz; vice-president, P. F. Freeman; recording secretary, J. T. Greenwood; financial secretary, F. C. Evans; treasurer, Andy Berg; warden, H. W. Scott; trustees, C. Meanwell, F. E. Willett; auditors, A. M. McLean, F. G. Williams; delegates to Labor Council, C. Ahlund, F. Evans, J. Greenwood, F. Loriet, K. McLeod, W. McSusan, R. Shultz, S. Sullivan, T. Zant; delegates to Building Trades Council, A. Berg, W. Drysdale, P. Freeman, F. Loriet, F. Marchion, C. McColm, A. McLean, E. Moore, J. Morris, C. Smith, C. Tubbs, S. Sullivan, A. Warner; delegates to Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, H. Beatty, F. Evans, N. McLean, A. McLean, D. Ryan; delegates to Public Ownership Association, A. Berg, T. Zant; delegates to Label Section, A. Berg, J. O'Malley.

Last Tuesday evening a large delegation of the boiler makers now attending the convention in this city visited Local 317 at Richmond, where they were entertained.

Solicitor Densmore of the United States Department of Labor, formerly editor of the "United Mine Workers' Journal," is in the city looking after the business of the department. Mr. Densmore is well known throughout the labor movement as a man of unusual ability as a mediator in industrial disputes.

Otto Boeddiker will succeed Thomas Payton of the plumbers as delegate to the Labor Council.

The United Laborers' Union has voted a donation of \$40 per week for four weeks to the striking pressmen and feeders. Twenty candidates were initiated at the last meeting.

Carpenters' Union No. 2558 has elected these officers: President, James B. Dewar; vice-president, R. Caldwell; delegate to District Council of Carpenters, G. Jameson; delegates to Building Trades Council, James B. Dewar, Samuel Leighton, D. Marsden and S. Walmsley.

Pavers' and Rammers' Union has elected Patrick Quinn delegate to the convention of the International Pavers' and Rammers' Union at Boston on July 6th.

The Hod Carriers' Union will give a ball in Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore streets, Saturday evening, June 27th, for the benefit of members ill in the hospital.

The court at Sacramento has taken under advisement for two weeks a motion to dismiss the charge against Thomas Mooney of carrying explosives on street cars. The motion was made by the attorneys for the defense on the ground of insufficient evidence.

The arbitration proceedings of the Typographical Union and the Newspaper Publishers' Association are being carried on each afternoon and evening in the Monadnock building. The union side of the case is now being presented. The publishers will probably open with their evidence the early part of next week, and consume two or three days.

GENERAL SAFETY SUGGESTIONS.

In response to a general request from the employers of California for suggestions which will enable them to guard machinery so as to prevent accidents, the Industrial Accident Commission has issued in four parts a brief statement covering certain fundamental requirements relative to safety as observed in other States and in foreign countries.

Belts and pulleys should be so located, wherever possible, as not to be dangerous to employees, or should be properly enclosed, fenced or otherwise protected. In all cases the point, if exposed to contact, should be guarded where the belt, rope or chain runs on the pulley, sheave or sprocket.

Guard all horizontal belts, ropes or chains driving machinery or shafting, seven feet or less from the floor, where exposed to contact.

In guarding overhead belts or rope drives, unless so guarded that persons cannot pass under them, the width of the guard should not be less than the width of the belt or rope drive and the length should not be less than the distance between the outer faces of the two pulleys. It should cover outer faces of the two pulleys or sheaves and extend upward to such a point, and be attached in such a way that in case the belt breaks, it will withstand the whipping force of the belt.

In rooms, or parts of rooms used exclusively for transmission machinery, such as the ground floor of saw mills and the basements of paper mills, or flour mills, it has been found practical to define certain passageways for the use of oilers and millwrights and to guard the pulleys, belts and shafts along these passageways.

All loose pulleys should be furnished with a permanent belt-shifter, so located as to be within easy reach of the operator. The belt-shifter should be so constructed as to make it impossible for the belt to creep from the loose pulley back on the tight pulley. All belt-shifters should be equipped with a lock or other efficient device to prevent the shifter from being accidentally shifted.

Pulleys should be so placed as to allow the width of the belt between two pulleys, or between the pulley and the shaft hanger, or a hook should be provided, or a guard placed adjacent to the pulley to prevent the belt from leaving the pulley.

(Continued next week.)

Know something and know that something well.
—Josiah Royce.

CLARENCE DARROW

Says: "Dr. Flawith, we want you to know we greatly appreciate your skill. Accept our gratitude."

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